

SPECIAL FEATURES

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Illinois Central Engineer Bernard Mann in 1950



The Du Quoin Lumber Co. float passing in front of Brookings Building during parade in early 1900's

"HISTORY OF THE DU QUOIN PUBLIC LIBRARY"

In 1934, the Junior Women's Club, now the Thursday Club, decided the city of Du Quoin needed a public library. The Club asked for donations and the community responded. A small block building on North Mulberry Street (present site of Linkon's Auto Supply), was donated by Mr. John Yehling. The Chamber of Commerce was responsible for the lighting of the library, and Mr. La Fae Bradley gave freely of his time in the construction of the shelves for the reading room.

On opening day, July 2, 1934, approximately 1,000 books were donated by the residents of Du Quoin. Although the Junior Women's Club was the principal sponsor of this project, an advisory board of three local businessmen was selected, and they were Joe Strickler, Harry Lancaster, and V.G. Croessman. Mrs. Allean Beem was the first librarian.

Beginning in 1937, the library received assistance from the Works Progress Administration. This assistance provided better shelving, and a children's section was added. The salaries of a custodian and a librarian, then Mrs. Bess Chesney were provided.

Even though WPA assistance was given, it was still an expensive project for the members of the Junior Women's Club, so they asked other organizations to assist, and they formed a new library board composed of a representative from each club.

That board in 1940, appealed to the city council for public support in the form of tax funds. The request was granted, and the Du Quoin Public Library was reorganized according to the State Constitution.

The first Board of Directors to administer tax fund was composed of Florence Baird, Rosamond Forester, Arline Yehling, Catherine Parks, Leah Hayes, Camille Karraker, Bertha Carr, Anton Berg, and Lapur Horn.

On July 5, 1940, with the increase of the book collection, (4,000) a larger building was needed. The library was moved to the Gill building at the intersection of Poplar and Mulberry Streets.

Following the death of Mrs. Chesney in 1946, Mrs. Dorothy Pritchett became librarian for the next four years, resigning in September, 1950. Upon her resignation, Mrs. Ann Richardson was appointed librarian and filled the position until her death in March, 1967. Mrs. Lillian Sawyer was then appointed and served as librarian until her illness in January, 1975.

In March, 1953, since the library was still growing, it was moved to the Ray Provart building on South Division Street, (now Linzee Insurance). At this time, the library had 6,326 volumes and 3,450 patrons.

In the fall of 1956, when the General Telephone Company occupied its new dial exchange on East Park Street, the firm, under the urging of the manager Frank Simmons, of Du Quoin, offered its evacuated building to the city for \$8,000, providing it be used for a library. The city accepted the offer and with the assistance of the Lions Club Members, the library was moved to its present location, 6 South Washington Street.

Members of the Library Board at that time were, W.E. Allen, President, Virginia Hall, Mary Huff, Gertrude Morris, Rosamond Forrester, Florence Baird, Arline Yehling, Anton Berg, and W.L. Ozburn.

On July 1, 1966, the Du Quoin Library became a member of the Shawnee Library System, entitling the library patron to have more access not only to books, but to LP records, cassette tapes, video tapes, and microfilm service on newspapers and census records. Talking books are available through the SLS for people who are physically or mentally impaired for as long as they need the service.

In 1971, former resident Sylvester Horn bequeathed money

to the library with the understanding that matching funds would come from the community. With this money, a new front, a new roof, carpeting, and paneling were added. In 1974, more shelving was installed and the front room of the library remodeled.

In January, 1975, Ladon (Oliver) Chappell was appointed as librarian and in September, 1975, Janet (Jacoby) Jones was hired as her assistant. In September, 1985, Janet (Jacoby) Jones resigned to accept the librarian position in the school system.

At the present time, March 1987, the library holdings consist of: 16,000 volumes, 81 periodicals, 3 daily newspapers, 67 record albums, 30 cassette tapes, an Apple II computer, copier, and a TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf).

The board members are, Anton Berg, President; Eric Von Pflanz, Treasurer; Arline Yehling, Secretary; Marybelle Haines, Irma Jean Weinberg, Lou Ozburn, Ruth Malan, and a member of the City Council, Gerald Miller, Doris Rottschalk was appointed to fill the vacancy of board member Bertha Darsham, who died in January 1986. Assisting LaDon Chappell (Librarian) are: Kathie Gieschen and Rena Gieschen. *Compiled by LaDon Chappell (Librarian); March, 1987*

MARY, THE DAUGHTER OF CHIEF PANISCIOWA.*

"I spoke to General Lafayette of the meeting with the young Indian girl; and from the desire he manifested to see her, I left the table with Mr. De Syon, at the moment when the company began to exchange patriotic toasts, and we sought a guide to Mary's camp. Chance assisted us wonderfully in directing us to an Indian of the same tribe that we wished to visit. Conducted by him we crossed the bridge at Kaskaskia, and notwithstanding the darkness, soon recognized the path and rivulet I had seen in the morning with Mr. Caire. When we were about to enter the enclosure, we were arrested by the fierce barking of two stout dogs which sprang at, and would probably have bitten us, but for the timely interference of our guide.

"We arrived at the middle of the camp, which was lighted by a large fire, around which a dozen Indians were squatted, preparing their supper; they received us with cordiality, and, as soon as they were informed of the object of our visit, one of them conducted us to the hut of Mary, whom we found sleeping on a bison skin. At the voice of Mr. De Syon, which she recognized, she arose and listened attentively to the invitation from General Lafayette to come to Kaskaskia; she seemed quite flattered by it but said before deciding to accompany us that she wished to mention it to her husband.

"While she was consulting with him I heard a piercing cry; and turning around I saw near me the old woman I had found alone in the camp that morning; she had just recognized me by the light of the fire and designated me to her companions, who, quitting immediately their occupations, rushed around me in a circle, and began to dance with demonstrations of great joy and gratitude. Their tawny and nearly naked bodies, their faces fantastically painted, their expressive gesticulations, the reflection of the fire, which gave a red tinge to all the surrounding objects, everything gave to the scene something of an infernal aspect, and I fancied myself for an instant in the midst of demons. Mary, witnessing my embarrassment, put an end to it, by ordering the dance to cease, and then explained to me the honors which they had just rendered me.

"When we wish to know if an enterprise which we meditate will be happy, we place in a rivulet a small wheel slightly supported on two stones; if the wheel turns during three suns without being thrown down, the augury is favorable; but if the current carry it away, and throw it upon the bank, it is certain proof

that our project is not approved by the Great Spirit, unless, however, a stranger comes to repair our little wheel before the end of the third day. You are this stranger who have restored our manitou and our hopes, and this is your title to thus celebrated among us.” In pronouncing these last words, an ironical smile played on her lips, which caused me to doubt her faith in the manitou.

“She silently shook her head, then raising her eyes, ‘I have been taught,’ she said, ‘to place my confidence higher; all my hopes are in the God I have been taught to believe in; the God of the Christians.’

“I had at first been astonished to hear an Indian woman speak French so well, and I was not less so in learning that she was a Christian. Mary perceived it, and to put an end to my surprise, she related to me her history, while her husband and those who were to accompany her to Kaskaskia, hastily took their supper of maize cooked in milk. She informed me that her father, who was a great chief of one of the nations that inhabited the shores of the great lakes of the north, had formerly fought with a hundred of his followers under the orders of Lafayette when the latter commanded an army on the frontiers; that he had acquired much glory and gained the friendship of the Americans. A long time after, that is, about twenty years ago, he left the shores of the great lakes with some of his warriors, his wife and daughter; and after having marched a long time he established himself on the shores of the river Illinois.

“‘I was very young then’”, she said, ‘but have not forgotten the horrible sufferings we endured during this long journey, made in a rigorous winter, across a country peopled by nations with whom we were unacquainted; they were such that my poor mother, who nearly always carried me on her shoulders, already well loaded with baggage, died under them some days after our arrival; my father placed me under the care of another woman, who also emigrated with us, and occupied himself with securing tranquil possession of the lands on which we had come to establish ourselves, by forming alliances with our new neighbors. The Kickapoos were those who received us best, and we soon considered ourselves as forming a part of their nation. The year following my father was chosen by them with some from among themselves, to go and regulate some affairs of the nation with the agent of the United States, residing here at Kaskaskia; he wished that I should be of the company; for, although the Kickapoos had shown themselves very generous and hospitable towards him, he feared that some war might break out in his absence as he well knew the intrigues of the English to excite the Indians against the Americans.

The same apprehension induced him to accede to the request made by the American agent, to leave me in his family, to be educated with his infant daughter. My father had much esteem for the whites of the great nation for which he had formerly fought; he never had cause to complain of them, and he who offered to take charge of me inspired him with great confidence by the frankness of his manners, and above all, by the fidelity with which he treated the affairs of the Indians; he, therefore, left me, promising to return to see me every year after the great winter’s hunt; he came, in fact, several times afterwards; and I, notwithstanding the disagreeableness of sedentary life, grew up, answering the expectations of my careful benefactor and his wife. I became attached to their daughter who grew up with me, and the truths of the Christian religion easily supplanted in my mind the superstitions of my father, whom I had scarcely known; yet, I confess to you, notwithstanding the influence of religion and civilization on my youthful heart, the impressions of infancy were not entirely effaced.

“If the pleasure of wandering conducted me into the shady forest, I breathed more freely, and it was with reluctance that I returned home; when, in the cool of the evening, seated in the door of my adopted father’s habitation, I heard in the dis-

tance, through the silence of the night, the piercing voice of the Indians, rallying to return to camp, I started with a thrill of joy, and my feeble voice imitated the voice of the savage with a facility that affrighted my young companion; and when occasionally some warriors came to consult my benefactor in regard to their treaties, or hunters to offer him a part of the produce of the chase, I was always the first to run to meet and welcome them. I testified my joy to them by every imaginable means, and I could not help admiring and wishing for their simple ornaments, which appeared to me far preferable to the brilliant decorations of the whites.

“In the meantime my father had not appeared at the time for the return from the winter’s hunting; but a warrior whom I had often seen with him, came and found me one evening at the entrance of the forest, and said to me: ‘Mary, thy father is old and feeble, he had been unable to follow us here; but he wishes to see thee once more before he dies, and he charged me to conduct thee to him.’ In saying these words he forcibly took my hand and dragged me with him. I had not even time to reply to him, nor even to take any resolution, before we were at a great distance, and I saw well that there was no part left for me but to follow him. We marched nearly all night, and at the dawn of day we arrived at a bark hut, built in the middle of a little valley. Here I saw my father, his eyes turned towards the just rising sun. His tomahawk ornamented with many scalps, was beside him. He was calm and silent as an Indian who awaited death. As soon as he saw me he drew out a pouch of paper wrapped with care in a very dry skin, and gave it to me requesting that I should preserve it as a most precious thing.

“‘I wished to see thee once more before dying,’ he said, ‘and to give this paper, which is the most powerful charm (manitou) which thou canst employ with the whites to interest them in thy favor for all those to whom I have shown it have manifested towards me a particular attachment. I received it from a great French warrior, whom the English dreaded as much as the Americans loved, and with whom I fought in my youth.’ After these words my father was silent. Next morning he expired. Sciakape, the name of the warrior who came for me, covered the body of my father with the branches of trees, and took me back to my guardian.

“Here Mary suspended her narrative and presented to me a letter a little darkened by time but in good preservation. ‘Stay,’ she said to me, smiling, ‘you see that I have faithfully complied with the charge of my father; I have taken great care of his manitou.’ I opened the letter and recognized the signature and handwriting of General Lafayette. It was dated at headquarters, Albany, June 1778, after the northern campaign, and addressed to Panisciowa, an Indian chief of one of the Six Nations, to thank him for the courageous manner in which he had served the American cause.

“‘Well,’ said Mary, ‘now that you know me well enough to introduce me to General Lafayette, shall we go to him that I may also greet him whom my father revered as the courageous warrior and the friend of our nations?’ ‘Willingly’ I replied, ‘but it seems to me that you have promised to inform us in what manner, after having tasted for sometime the sweets of civilization, you came to return to the rude and savage life of the Indians?’

“At this question, Mary looked downwards and seemed troubled. However, after a slight hesitation, she resumed in a lower tone: ‘After the death of my father, Sciakape often returned to see me. We soon became attached to each other; he did not find it difficult to determine me to follow him to the forest, where I became his wife. This resolution at first very much afflicted my benefactors but when they saw that I found myself happy, they pardoned me; and each year, during all the time that our encampment is established near Kaskaskia, I rarely pass a day without going to see them; if you wish, we can visit them, for

their house is close by our way, and you will see by the reception they will give me that they retain their esteem and friendship.' Mary pronounced these last words with a degree of pride, which proved to us that she feared that we might have formed a bad opinion of her, on account of her flight from the home of her benefactors with Sciakape.

"We accepted her suggestion and she gave the signal for departure. At her call, her husband and eight warriors presented themselves to escort us. Mr. De Syon offered her his arm, and we began our march. We were all very well received by the family of Mr. Menard; but Mary above all received the most tender marks of affection from the persons of the household. Mr. Menard, Mary's adopted father, was at Kaskaskia as one of the committee charged with the reception of Lafayette and Mrs. Menard asked us if we would undertake to conduct her daughter to the ball which she herself was prevented from attending by indisposition. We assented with pleasure; and, while Mary assisted Miss Menard to complete her toilet, we seated ourselves around a great fire in the kitchen. After we had spent sometime talking to a colored servant who claimed to be more than one hundred years old and who grew remarkably reminiscent as we listened*, Mary and Miss Menard came to inform us that they were ready, and asked if we would be on our way as it began to grow late.

"We took leave of Mrs. Menard and found our Indian escort, who had waited patiently for us at the door and who resumed their position near us at some distance in front, to guide and protect our march, as if we had been crossing an enemy's country. The night was quite dark, but the temperature was mild and the fireflies illuminated the atmosphere around us. M. DeSyon conducted Miss Menard, and I gave my arm to Mary, who notwithstanding the darkness, walked with a confidence and lightness which only a forest life could produce. The fireflies attracted and interested me very much; for, although this was not the first time I had observed them, I had never before seen them in such numbers. I asked Mary if these insects, which from their appearance seem so likely to astonish the imagination, had never given place among the Indians to popular beliefs or tales. 'Not among the nations of these countries, where every year we are familiarized with their great numbers,' said she to me, 'but I have heard that, among the tribes of the north, they commonly believe they are the souls of departed friends who return to console them or demand the performance of some promise.'

"Sciakape collected his escort, said a few words to his wife and left us to enter the village alone. We approached the house of Mr. Morrison, at which the ball was given to General Lafayette. I then felt that Mary trembled; her agitation was so great that she could not conceal it from me. I asked her the cause. 'If you would spare me great mortification,' she said, 'you will not conduct me among the ladies of Kaskaskia. They are now without doubt in their most brilliant dresses, and the coarseness of my clothes will inspire them with contempt and pity, two sentiments which will equally affect me. Besides I know that they blame me for having renounced the life of the whites, and I feel little at ease in their presence.' I promised what she desired, and she became reassured. Arrived at Mr. Morrison's, I conducted her into a lower chamber and went to the hall to inform General Lafayette that the young Indian girl awaited him below. He hastened down and several of the committee with him. He saw and heard Mary with pleasure and could not conceal his emotion on recognizing his letter and observing with what holy veneration it had been preserved during nearly a half a century in a savage nation, among whom he had not even supposed his name had ever penetrated. On her part, the daughter of Panisicowa expressed with vivacity the happiness she enjoyed in seeing him, along with whom her father had the honor to fight for the **good American cause**.

"After a half hour's conversation, in which General Lafayette

was pleased to relate the evidences of the fidelity and courageous conduct of some Indian nations towards the Americans, during the Revolutionary war, Mary manifested a wish to retire, and I accompanied her to the bridge, where I replaced her under the care of Sciakape and his escort and bade them farewell."

(Pages 180-189, Vol.29, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, No.3, July 1920, "Lafayette's Visit to Ohio Valley States" by C B Galbreath.)

* Known to Americans by the name of "Chief Jean Baptiste Du Coign" or "Du Quoin".

* Adapted by omitting the "reminiscences."

PINCKNEYVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

From its humble beginnings in the Assembly Room of the Pinckneyville Grade School in 1917, the Pinckneyville Public Library in 1987 is housed in a modern, attractive, pleasant, well-equipped structure at 312 S. Walnut Street. Modern lighting, airconditioning, comfortable reading tables and chairs, and a wide assortment of reading materials attract adults, children, and students to the Library.

Able directed by its present Board of Directors consisting of Don Johnson, President, Jean Crawford, Vice-President, Judy Huff, Secretary, James E. Dunn, Treasurer, Sam Fulk, Sam Hiller, Joan Miller, Glen Hamilton, and Debbie Denton (replacing M.J. Pyatt who served almost fifty years until his death in 1986), the Library now boasts approximately 23,000 books, 54 periodicals, and access to films, video cassette tapes, recordings, periodicals, and books from Shawnee Library with deliveries and pickups on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Generous donations in the form of funds, memorials, and books from industry, organizations, and individuals in the community have greatly enriched the selections available to citizens of Pinckneyville and surrounding communities.

Blanche Guthrie completed her twenty years (1951-1971) as the first Librarian to serve in this new facility dedicated in 1970. Mrs. Mildred Craig succeeded her and was followed by Wilma Guy who recently retired after eight years and who was assisted by May Dunn, also now retired. At present the Library is staffed by Adelaide Dunn, Librarian, assisted by Margaret Urbanek.

Records list other past Librarians: Mrs. Lorraine Schroeder, Ida Campbell, Lorraine Bommersheim, Mrs. Margaret Malan. Assisting the Librarians over the years were Lora Hamilton (mother of Glen, who now serves on the Board), Mildred Thomas, Myrtle Templeton, Pat Gladson, Debbie Froese, Joan Miller (now on the Board), and Patricia Perkins.

Appointed by the City Council, the members of the first Board Of Directors in 1917 were Mr. B.Q. Hoskinson, President; Charles J. Bischof, Secretary (for 32 years); Mrs. W.S. Wilson, Marian McCandless, Mrs. W.T. Jones, George E. Hincke, Oscar Schultze, Roy Alden, and W.A. Nesbitt. When the Library moved in 1936 to the Brey Building where the Coast to Coast store now stands, Mr. Nesbitt was President. In addition to Mr. Bischof, the Secretary, Rev. M.P. Schroedel, Mrs. W.F. Jones, Mrs. Gladys Geumalley, Mr. M.J. Pyatt, Ralph Caveglia, and William Montgomery served on the Board. Later in 1936, after the new City Hall was completed, the Library was moved upstairs there with Mrs. Margaret Malan as Librarian. Mr. Pyatt was President; Lyle Brown, Secretary. Ralph Caveglia, Rudy Kohlsdorf, Maxine Heisler, Herman Epplin, along with Halleck Reese, Mrs. J.S. Templeton and Mrs. Louis Templeton also were members of the Board. In May 1970 the present Library at 312 S. Walnut Street opened its

doors. An Open House was held September 20, 1970. Since then, the Library has been used by local organizations for meetings and presentations, story hours have been held, art and photography exhibits have been open to the public.

PYATT FARMERETTES

On March 23, 1944 a group of girls with their mothers met at the Ozburn School and organized one of the first 4 H Clubs in Perry County. Since there was no Home Adviser, Mr. J. G. McCall, Farm Adviser, attended as a representative of the Extension Service. The girls interested in the club being organized were: Betty Ann Wild, Mary Jane Weatherford, Catherine Illig, Betty Ann Timpner, Dolores Welsch, Lavina Welsch, Geraldine Birkner, Phyllis Epplin, Virginia Queen, Phyllis Cook, Bonita Winter, Irma Englehardt, Lavonne Timpner and Dorothy Jean Egbert. Laura Timpner was chosen as their adult leader and Elsie Wild as assistant leader. The members were to live in the Four Mile Prairie area south of Pinckneyville. The ages were 10-20 years. Since this area was near Pyatt Station the girls selected "Pyatt Farmerettes" for the name of the club. A Charter was issued to them by the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Illinois.



First Club Members in 1944

Front L. to R. - Irma Englehardt, Margaret Bigham, Lavonne Timpner, Betty Ann Wild, Dolores Welch, Lavina Welch, and Virginia Queen. Back - Dorothy Jean Egbert, Catherine Illig, Phyllis Epplin, Bonita Winter, Mary Jane Weatherford, Betty Ann Timpner, and Laura Timpner - The Leader.

Meetings were held at Ozburn, Baird and Bigham Schools and also the homes of the girls. The officers elected were: Betty Ann Wild, President, Mary Jane Weatherford, Vice President, Catherine Illig, Secretary & Treasurer, and Betty Ann Timpner, Reporter. All members chose "clothing" as their project. On August 8 the County Show was held and all exhibited their garments that they had made. Premium money was one Silver Dollar.

They continued on as a club getting new members and increasing their projects as new ones became available. In 1948 due to illness, Laura Timpner resigned and Lorraine Engelhardt became their leader. Caroline Greer became their leader in 1948 and in 1950 Kathleen Cicardi took over leadership. Junior leaders from the club were picked to assist her.

Meetings were held in the Baird School in conjunction with the boys 4 H Club. Square Dancing was one of the most popular form of recreation. Refreshments were provided by the members. Later, due to the unavailability of using the Baird School, the girls held their meeting in their homes.

In 1955 Margaret Timpner became their leader. It was during this time that "Share the Fun" became very much an entire club activity rather than individual contestants. They were chosen seven times to represent Perry County with their skits at the Illinois State Fair. Demonstrations are a learning experience



The Pyatt Farmerettes in 1958

Front L. to R. - Joyce Bruns, Mickey Brand, Jane Brand, Betty Loos, Margaret Epplin, and Marilyn Bruns. Second Row - Alice Epplin, Dana Morrison, Carol Williams, Susan Timpner, Catherine Epplin, and Mary Lou Loos. Back - Marcella Timpner, Mary Martin, Margaret Timpner - The Leader, and Ruth Ann Loos.

and they were very well represented there in that category as well as modeling their garments they had made. Due to more money from the state, premium money was increased. As the years passed the age limit was changed to 8-19 years. Some of the other activities they participated in are booth exhibit, Window display and poster contests. They have always been Civic Minded, participating in the Pinckneyville Mardi Gras Parade and made donations to the Pinckneyville Community Hospital. March of Dimes, Heart Fund and Cancer research. Many have attended camp at West Frankfort, Illinois. During the 27 years Margaret Timpner was a club leader. Dorothy Pick, Doris Bigham, and Eunice Schrader were her assistants.

In 1969 a 25 year reunion was held at the Pinckneyville Fair Grounds. Many girls names and achievements are recorded in the records of the Pyatt Farmerettes. In 1982 Margaret Timpner retired. The present leaders are Clara Lee Buschschulte and Helen Rae Timpner. *Prepared by Margaret Timpner*

SCHLEPER WHOLESALE GROCERY

In 1892 at age 12 Frank Schleper was credited with helping his father, Frank establish a prosperous wholesale business, packing and shipping the first apples from Du Quoin. As many as four carloads a week were shipped to market after packing.

Wholesalers from as far as Minnesota traveled to Du Quoin to inspect fruit for purchase. On one occasion, traffic on Main Street was re-routed because the street was full of loose apples being delivered in horse-drawn wagons by local farmers. Young Frank also traveled in the boxcars to oversee the shipments.

A large variety of Vaughn Seeds were also sold in bulk. A large floor scale was used in conducting the business.

The elder Schleper died August 15, 1906 as a result of an accident in which he sustained a broken collarbone and internal injuries. He was preparing an order for shipment. While standing on an elevated platform, he lost his balance resulting in his untimely death.

His son, Frank, continued the business until 1924.

SCHLEPER CLOTHING STORE

In November 1924 Frank Schleper with his younger brother, Jerry, opened Schleper's Clothing Store at 28 West Main St., Du Quoin. They carried a complete line of clothing, shoes and ready-to-wear for men. Frank retired in 1929, leaving Jerry as sole owner of the business.



The Schleper Clothing Store at 28 W. Main St. Du Quoin in 1925

Two other Schleper brothers, Henry and Anthony, operated a Dry Goods Store and Retail Grocery located on either side of the Clothing Store.

L. G. SHOOK AND SON

Shook's Country Store was operated by three generations of Shooks: Lemuel G. (Sarah Jane), Robert Sidney (Belle) and Robert Jr.

Sidney Shook, Lemuel's father, in 1874 bought 100 acres of land in Section 27 in the Old Du Quoin area. Lemuel and his wife, Sarah Jane, came to Old Du Quoin and farmed the land. Some time in the late 1800s Lemuel bought the store on the Puterbaugh property where a barber shop and post office were located. After the closing of the barber shop and post office the store was moved to the Shook property located on the north side of the Mulkeytown-Chester Road, and was later moved across the road near the home place.

The grocery business saw many changes in its time. The first lights were lanterns, then carbon gas, next was a Delco system where rows of batteries were kept in the cellar under the store and finally the power lines were put through.

Meat was first hung on the walls or salted down in barrels. The first meat cooler was an ice box holding 100 pounds in each end. All 200 pounds of ice had to be chipped every day.

Staples (foods) first came in barrels, then in sacks, paper boxes, and finally in plastic bags. Flour and sugar sacks were first white and were used for dish towels; they then were print and dresses, curtains and quilts were made from them. Nabisco cookies came in bulk and had a rack with glass fronts so you could see them without opening the box. To sell oleo you had to have a license; it was white and you received a packet of yellow powder to color it; later it came in a plastic bag containing a yellow capsule which you burst in the bag to color it. Bananas hung on the stalk from the ceiling, oranges came in crates which had many uses. Milk came in glass bottles with the cream rising to the top. Ice-cream came in five gallon cans and was that a trick to balance yourself to get the last dip out of the can, especially if you were short. Bread first came as a whole loaf, later it was sliced and wrapped and the price was 5 cents.

Backroom items were: potatoes in 100 pound sacks, nails, screws, stove pipe, coal oil, ice, tools, etc.

Tobacco came in sacks; plug tobacco came in a long piece and had to be cut in 5 cent and 10 cent pieces with the Red Star cutter on the wall. Coffee in the bean had to be ground.

Chickens, eggs and butter were traded for groceries; cream



Shooks Country Store

was bought and sent to the creamery and eggs were put in large crates and sold.

Dry goods on hand were: shirts, underwear, socks, stockings, thread, needles, buttons and ribbon, also shoes, boots and dyes. They also carried: tablets, pencils, school supplies, newspapers, comic books, candy, and soda pop.

With the coming of the highway, electricity and automobile, each item slipped in sales and was dropped until the last year when few items were needed. Belle closed the store and retired in 1957. *Submitted By Roberta Boyett*

A CEMETERY LOST TO STRIP MINING

On Nov. 3, 1836 Leonard and Barbary Lipe gave land "where the Nine Mile Meeting-house now stands in NW¼ of NE¼ of Section 1, T6S-R2W — beginning at SW corner of above parcel and running thence 28 poles East, thence North 20 poles, thence 28 poles West, thence South 20 poles to place of beginning: containing 3 acres . . . Given unto the Deacons of the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Nine Mile for a meeting-house, or House of Public Worship and for a place for the interment of the dead for myself and the neighborhood." — Perry County, Ill. deeds

The Nine Mile Baptist Church was organized in 1829, and the land donated by the Lipes was the site of the original church and graveyard. It was located about 1¾ miles south of the abandoned white frame church (still standing 1979) with its large cemetery and surrounded by strip hills.

In the 1960s all the land in the area of the original church site was purchased by the Truax-Traer Mining Company for the purpose of removing the coal underneath by strip-mining. When the cemetery was discovered in a grove of trees a short distance Northwest of the old Cherry Lake dam, it was declared legally abandoned. Mr. "Buz" Neal, a DuQuoin funeral director, was commissioned to remove the remains in the graves. On May 5, 1977, Mr. Neal was asked about the removal and he stated: "There were no tombstones or monuments, no buildings or foundations of a building at the site. After the dirt above the graves was removed, I carefully removed the dust (which looked like white chalk dust) from each casket into a new metal casket. The saying 'dust to dust' truly applies — a fine dust was all that remained. Graves of six adults and five children were removed. These remains were buried side by side in a common grave at the present Nine Mile Cemetery. The original caskets were interesting in that they were the tapered kind —

wide at the shoulders, narrow at the feet and probably made of oak wood. The removal and reinterment was done with dignity and solemnity befitting a burial. Since no names were found on the old graves, no markers were placed on the new site." Mr. Neal donated his services and requested that a monument be erected in lieu of his pay to the memory of these pioneers. At this time, Sept. 1979, no monument has been erected.

In 1972, while searching the East side of the Nine Mile Cemetery (site #2) which contains some of the oldest tombstones, I uncovered a pile of tombstones which appeared to have been uprooted from some other site and piled there. Two of the headstones were of Leonard Lipe's son, Jonas and his wife, Esther. Jonas died in 1869, Esther in 1886. Markers for the graves of Leonard Lipe who died in 1848 and his wife, Barbara, who died in 1849 were never found. There is little doubt — theirs must have been two of the graves exhumed by Mr. Neal! *Submitted By — Genevieve Rainey*

SWANWICK BETHEL CEMETERY

On March 23, 1850, John M. Woodside and wife deeded about six acres of land for the sum of \$20.00 to the trustees of the Bethel Associate Presbyterian Church. Here a church was built and an area was set aside as a country burying ground.

The earliest grave known is that of Jane Dermond, wife of John Dermond. Possibly she was born in Ireland in 1782 and died 16 May 1850. That same year her daughter, Nancy Dermond, born 1822-died 16 December 1850, was buried beside her. Two others found a resting place there that year: Robert Jone Ervin b. and d. 1850 and Margaret N. Huey d. 1 June 1850, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days. Old records show at least four children and one teenaged male were buried there in 1851.

Those days also had their share of violence as is attested by two white shaped-alike memorial stones standing in the southwestern corner of the original cemetery. They are the markers of Hugh Reed and Samuel Hunter, Irishmen, believed to be brother-in-laws, who cut each other to death with butcher knives. The passing years have erased the particulars of that November 1858 event. A third stone is that of Jane Reed, the wife of Hugh, who died in 1861.

The Civil War years brought four new graves and memorials to two others from the area. Eventually this cemetery would hold 24 other Civil War Veterans. Also it contains graves of one Black Hawk Indian War Veteran, two Mexican War Veterans, a Spanish American War Veteran and 20 World War I Veterans. To date there are 29 World War II Veterans and five Korean and Vietnam Veterans as well as a U.S. Marine Corporal buried there.

The new century greatly changed the mood of the country and likewise the community. Winkle became a growth area drawing inhabitants of different nationalities and names which the cemetery reflected. When the mores of the area slowly changed from pioneer neighborliness to materialism, the cemetery was the loser. During the first quarter of the century, with the church now removed to Swanwick, the prairie sought to claim back its own. Grasses, briars, pokeberry and sumac took over until only the tallest stones were visible. To any passerby the place looked ragged and utterly desolate.

Slowly community pride awakened. In 1936 a cemetery benefit picnic took place. It was a trial affair sponsored jointly by the Swanwick U. P. Church and the community. It made some money and men were hired to clean the cemetery. The picnic idea caught on and it became a yearly money making venture. A nest egg fund grew. Discord developed between church officials and community leaders who were interested foremost in the cemetery. It is to be remembered that the church still legally

owned the cemetery.

At a public meeting in May 1948, it was voted to form an association or corporation on a vote of 24 for and 3 against and three trustees were chosen. The Swanwick Bethel Cemetery Association was legally organized under the laws of the State of Illinois on September 25, 1948. The next year in February of 1949 the Swanwick Church deeded the cemetery to the newly formed association. Many improvements were made over the years and more land was purchased. These acquisitions are shown on the map.

The wisest and most far reaching thing accomplished by the Association was the establishment of an irrevocable trust set up in 1972 and monies set aside as a way to secure funds for future cemetery care when there might not be an annual picnic. These funds are in an amount of \$75,000.00 or more. This truly is a great accomplishment for a small rural community working together in the August heat and the wisdom of the trustees of their cemetery association. *Submitted By Nelda E. Robb*

COUNTY FARM AND ALMSHOUSE

This farm was bought in the spring of 1865 by Perry County commissioners Henry F. Hampleman, William Craig, and Ephramm V. Rees from Thomas and Ruth Elizabeth McClurken for \$1650.00. The record says it was bought for the use of the people of Perry County. The 80 acres is described as being S½ of SE¼ of section 25, township 5 range 3 west. There were also 4 acres adjoining to the east.

Nine years later, the support of the paupers by individuals became so burdensome that the county commissioners Elihue Onstott, John Baird, and Charles Guemalley on the 12th day of October ordered a vote to be taken at the November election 1874 on the proposition to build an Almshouse. The vote was 655 for and 562 against.

The county commissioners appointed the doctors who were to care for the paupers. Doctors Hogard and Ritchie were among the first, followed by Doctors Mc Candless and Huntsinger.

In March 1875 bids for the building were ordered to be received up to April 8, 1875. There were 10 bids. The contract was given to D.P. Delano and John Bayless for the sum of \$4337.54. The building was received by the commissioners on December 9, 1875.

The house had 19 rooms. The outside walls were 3 bricks thick; the inside walls were 2 bricks thick. The timbers used were heavy. The house was L-shaped with 4 bedrooms downstairs for the keeper's family, a large sitting room with a wide stairway, dining room and kitchen with a pantry. The men's wing upstairs had 8 rooms, 4 on each side of a long hallway. The women's wing had rooms on one side of a hallway and stairway leading down to the kitchen. Each room had a stove and 2 beds.

Each person had his own chamber pot. When he died or left, it was carried down by the cemetery and thrown on the pile. In 1948, there was a stack about six feet high. When someone died, there was no funeral. The body was loaded in the wagon and taken to the cemetery and buried.

The actual location of the house has been dug up by the mines. There was a tree-lined driveway with benches between the trees and an orchard off to one side. The cemetery was located south and east of the house and is still there. There was a big barn, but between the house and barn were 3 or 4 pest houses. They were smoke-house-type buildings approximately 10X12 or 14. A new member was put in the pest house to be deloused before being admitted to the main house. If a resident became unruly or thought to have a contagious disease, he was put in one of the pest houses.

John M. Bayless was appointed keeper January 1, 1876. In June a cow was bought for \$20, a mower for \$40 and a wagon for \$48. Alexander Kimzey was appointed keeper January 1, 1877 and W.E. Gladson on January 1, 1878. Mr. Gladson continued as keeper for a number of years. The early keepers got \$350.00 a year salary. The state visiting agent in 1878 said, "This is one of the best kept Almshouses in Southern Illinois".

In 1880, there were 20 inmates, 12 of whom were children. In June 1883, Mr. Gladson's quarterly report had 14 admitted, 14 discharged and 9 remaining with expenses of \$175. In 1886 quarterly report had 15 admitted, 7 discharged, 2 babies born and 1 death. There were 19 remaining with expenses of \$224.75. For a number of years people of all ages and conditions were cared for.

In 1886, W.A. Craig was given the job of hauling paupers to the Almshouse at the rate of 60 cents per person.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Watts were keepers from about 1916 to 1925. A Hopp family followed them.

Changing conditions have made the "poor house" a thing of the past. In the 1930's it was no longer used as an Almshouse. The farm and house was rented out to individuals. During World War II, Roscoe Keene lived there and had victory gardens. The Marion Milligan family was the last to live there. A public auction was held May 4, 1957 and the house and buildings were torn down shortly thereafter. In 1870, J.L. Murphy was paid almost \$600 for fencing for the courthouse. The fence was later moved to the county farm. At the final sale, Dr. Ralph Kane bought some of it and installed it around his back yard on East Water Street where it still is. E.P. (Fat) Barrett bought one of the pest houses and moved it to his farm 2 miles east of Pinckneyville across from the pudding plant where Jerry Bucher lives. It is still there.

The mine stripped what they could, leaving the cemetery. They built an office on part of the property next to highway 13&127. The county highway garage, office and dog pound are on the south part that the county still owns. *Written by Lois Kimzey*

TAMAROA SUPPLEMENT

There was a residence on the third lot east of Walnut on the south side of Main Street. This was the first location of Flabb's Bakery, begun in 1902.

On Oak Street, on the second lot south of Main Street was a two story building; the first floor housed a hardware and the second floor was first called Lincoln Hall and later the Opera House. A flight of stairs on the rear provided access. Among other things basketball was played there. Harry Farmer had space there, published the Tamaroa Bugle and did photographic work. Later he acquired the Flabb Bakery building, remodeled both the front and rear, then moved his business there where he published the Tamaroa Times, operated the photo studio and sold books and stationery supplies. When his estate was being disposed of a two-foot stack of copies of the Tamaroa Times was given to the High School.

Farmer started a movie house on the ground floor of the Masonic building in 1914 and ran it till 1918. It was next operated by Clarence Bell and in the mid-twenties was run by Clem (Crip) Naliborski. In the mid-thirties Frank Glenn renovated the facility and continued with movies - talkies had come in - until 1948 when he started the Melody Drive-In outdoor movie theatre 3 miles south of town.

The Capitol Hotel was located in the first block of Oak north of Main.

It was reported that Carrie Nation of WCTU fame once visited and lectured in Tamaroa.

An ecumenical movement took place in the 1920's. The Methodist church was begun in 1858, located in the second



The Tamaroa Merchants Baseball Team in the late 1940's - First Row - Jake Sutter, Gene Blanchard and Guy Heape. Second Row - Barney West, Gene Jacoby, Orval Stull, Clyde Woodside and Wib Scronce. Third Row - Karl Marlow, Jerry Melvin, Bob Kezely, Simmie Alvis, Bill Adcock, Bob Johnson, and Ralph Woll.

block south of Main on the east side of Walnut (lot 12). The Presbyterian church was begun in 1869, located on the SW corner of Main and Hickory. The Christian church started in 1902 in the first block south of Main on the east side of Walnut (lot 12). The property at Mulkey Grove church, east of Tamaroa, was deeded to this new church in Tamaroa in 1902.

In 1924 these three church groups united and became the FEDERATED Church, meeting in the Christian church building.

In the late 1920's the Presbyterian church building was remodeled by raising the building, constructing a ground level basement and a baptistry tank.

The FEDERATED group moved to the Presbyterian church building and in May 1927 changed the name from FEDERATED to COMMUNITY. People had been referring to the Federated as the "Confederated".

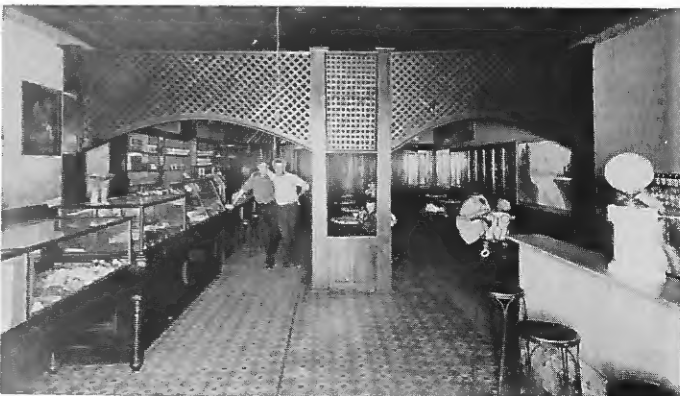
In 1930 the Methodist land was sold, the building having already been salvaged and removed.

In 1929 George Branum moved back to Tamaroa and reorganized the Christian Church, meeting in their building.

In 1978 the Community Church membership had dwindled such that they disbanded and transferred their assets to the Tamaroa Cemetery Association. *Submitted By Orville Pyle*



Barney's in Tamaroa in 1937 - L. to R. Ed Jackson, Unknown, and Barney West.



Restaurant in Tamaroa in 1922 next to Masonic Building.



An aerial view in the 1950's of The Du Quoin State Fair - From an original by Al Kennedy, From Robt. R. Morefield



The Pinckneyville Grade School Band in the early 1940's on North Square.



The Du Quoin Ice and Cold Storage Co.



Paasch's Steam Engine and Threshing Machine.



The Pinckneyville Milling Company



Dr. Bøheim's home at 223 E. North St. in Du Quoin.



Built in 1888-89 by Pleasant Pope - President Harding attended meeting here - 405 E. Main in Du Quoin.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS

Perry County can claim five Revolutionary War soldiers. Lewis Wells, Sr., Leonard Lipe, John Murphy, John Banes and William Combs.

Lewis Wells, Sr. was born in Edgefield Co., S. Carolina in 1750. He married Elizabeth (Betsey) Bates in 1771 in Greenville Co., S. Carolina. He served with Brandon's Carolina Troops. The couple had eleven children, Thomas, Lewis Jr., Susan, Elijah, Martha, Sarah, Keziak, Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph and Giles. Lewis died August 18, 1846, age 96 years, and is buried in the McElvain cemetery.

Leonard Lipe was born June 5, 1763 in Lincoln County, N. Carolina. He enlisted in 1781 for ten months. About 1818/19 he came to Union and Jackson Counties and eventually to Perry Co. He was declared eligible for a pension in 1832. Lipe and his wife, Barbara Wentz, whom he married in N. Carolina had several children. He died October 18, 1849, aged 83 years. It is probable that he is buried at the old Nine Mile cemetery.

John Murphy came from Northern Ireland before the Revolution. He fought at the battle of King's Mountain. In 1818 he came from Tennessee to settle at Lost Prairie's edge, west of Pinckneyville, to remain there until his death. He and his wife, Jane McCall were the parents of five boys and five girls. He is shown in the 1825 census of Randolph Co., which included Perry Co. at that time, but does not show up in 1830. His wife died in 1827 in Lost Prairie. It is concluded their graves are near their home, later known as the Butler Nace farm in section 23, Twp. 5S, R4W.

Very little is known about John Banes, The "Revolutionary Soldiers Pension Records" and "Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Illinois" provide most of what has been found. John Banes was born about 1760 in Virginia. He married Susannah _____, went from Virginia to Tennessee and then into Perry Co., Illinois. He enlisted at Mecklenburg and served six times. He died September 2, 1840, and is buried in Perry Co., burial site unknown. His widow died prior to August 23, 1842.

William Combs is mentioned in the "Journal of the Illinois Historical Society" as "probably died in Perry Co., Illinois." His widow, Sarah Ann, applied for a pension after 1836, while living in Paris, Edgar Co., Illinois, and was refused because of "not six months service." Combs is listed as Militia in the Chester court house and served with the Virginia troops.

We are deeply indebted for this information on Revolutionary Soldiers to Mrs. Elizabeth (Lib) Spurgeon of Pinckneyville. Her carefully researched information has added to the county's list of men to be honored.



DU QUOIN VETERANS WHO DIED IN SERVICE

World War I

Cpl. John C. Barratt, Cpl. Henry Issacs, Pvt. Howard McCollum, Pvt. Roy Mitchell, Rollen E. Naylor, S2C, Pvt. Arthur R. Parker, Pvt. Harry H. Polley, Pvt. Harry Ray, Pvt. Ernest W. Vancil

World War II

Pvt. Aaron J. Bourland, Pvt. Gerald Brock, Pvt. Francis P. Brown, Pvt. Dominic Bruno, Cpl. Joseph Cejka, Cpl. Leroy Clark, Sgt. William Commeans, Pvt. Charles T. Davis, Sgt. John Davis, Pvt. Loren Davis, Pfc. Edward Downs, Pfc. Sherman P. Dunson, Pfc. John Fiorio, Lt. Walter Newton Forester, Cpl. Clifford V. Hardyn, Lt. John Carroll Harriss, Lt. R. P. Hartman, Frank Heilig Jr. S2C, Pvt. Thomas Jefferson, F. O., Donald B. Jones, Sgt. Wilbert Keller, Essie Dean Loucks, SIG, Sgt. Sam Macalouso, Sgt. Charles Maiden, Pfc. Leonard Manis, Lawrence R. Mesner SIG, Pvt. Paul E. Mifflin, Lt. Roy Nimmo, S. Sgt. Robert Pace, S. Sgt. Charles C. Parsons, Pvt. Joe Reminger, Cpl. Todd Roberts, Marshall Roy, RM2C, Pvt. Bernard N. Roznowski, Pvt. Carl Scarber, Pvt. H. William Schroeder, Carnett Leo Shelton, Cox'n, Pvt. Emmanul L. Simmons, T. Sgt. Delmous South, Sgt. Otto Eugene Teel, Donald F. Todd, HAIC, F.O. Edward Watson.

Korea

Pfc. Haroldene Bailey, PFC. John R. Doloman, Pfc. Wayne L. Funkhouser, Pvt. Jack Hamilton, Pfc. Franklin J. Knight, Pfc. Clifford E. Melvin, Sgt. Merle E. Norris, Cpl. Donald (Jack) Purdy, Sgt. Donald E. Williams.

Vietnam

Capt. Barry L. Brown, Pfc. Cecil E. Dorsey, Cpl. Glenn Revelle, Roger Boyd, Billy Ray Caby, Nelson Moore, Spec. 4, Eddie Huntley.